

Historic, Archive Document

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MELROSINE

It Kills Rose Bugs

Why Raise Roses

ROSE BUGS are those pernicious pests of several species, known only too well to exasperated rose-lovers as their greatest enemies—the nasty, grayish-brown, long-legged, quick-flying beetles, about three-eighths of an inch long, that suddenly appear just when the roses come into bloom.

Sometimes they are called ROSE CHAFERS, ROSE BEETLES, ROSE CURCULIO, &c., while their entomological name is *Macrodactylus Subspinosus* and *Rhychites Bicolor* Fabr.

Swarming in the garden by myriads for five or six weeks, and attacking first the white and the blush roses, they then pass successively to the yellow, pink and red beauties.

Having ruined all the roses—flowers, buds, petals and foliage, they overrun without hesitation, peonies, Japanese iris, lilacs, spirea, coreopsis, rhododendrons and other June blossoms. On occasion they also infest cherry, and other fruit blossoms, grape-vines, &c., and even ravage asparagus and other vegetables.

Thus, although known as ROSE BUGS, hardly a garden subject is safe from their rapacious appetite, which always leaves destruction and desolation to mark its trail.

Meanwhile—if you have stood idly by and have allowed them to live and propagate—they have laid their millions of eggs in the holes eaten in the lovely rose-buds, to hatch into grubs, which eventually find their way into the soil. There they hibernate over the winter, to emerge full-fledged in still greater numbers and begin their deviltry anew, when the roses bloom again. So every rose-bug in your garden is not only a present evil, but a still greater menace for the future.

Until the advent of MELROSINE, these iron-clad spoilers were rightly considered invincible; their hard shells and enormous vitality make them immune to ordinary poisons such as arsenic, lead, hellebore, and nicotine, which simply seem to whet their appetite, and are frequently destructive to plants.

Heretofore the only known remedy (?) was to pick them by hand (if you could catch them) and drown them in kerosene! This was of course but a makeshift—in truth a counsel of despair.

BUT NOW ROSE BUGS NEED NO LONGER BE PATIENTLY ENDURED; THEY CAN EASILY BE ELIMINATED. If you let them ruin your garden it will simply be due to neglect, you cannot blame it on "luck."

For, when sprayed with diluted

MELROSINE

THEY DIE! Not perhaps, or sometimes, no ifs nor ands about it. Based upon an entirely new scientific

To Feed Bugs!

principle, while non-poisonous, pleasant and harmless to use, innocuous to birds and domestic animals, yet

MELROSINE

Is certain death to rose bugs!

The blooms are saved without spot or blemish, **PERFECT**—for not only the dreaded Rose Bugs, but the other insects as well are destroyed. Moreover, the plants are cleansed and sanitized, thus preventing disease. Strengthened, invigorated and refreshed, their blooms enhanced in color, beauty and size, are also increased in number, while greater resistance to winter-killing accrues as an additional advantage.

MELROSINE should always be used in accordance with the complete directions lithographed upon each can. In general, one pint is diluted to make three gallons of spray solution; a trial package makes one gallon. One gallon makes 20-25 gallons and will care for about 100 rose bushes for the season.

MELROSINE is a liquid contact insecticide, it must hit the bugs to kill them, which is readily accomplished with any efficient spray outfit. Like all contact insecticides, it therefore is a remedy and not a preventative, and if your grounds are fully infested it may take several seasons to wipe them out, but in the meantime your blooms will be saved in the fullest perfection.

MELROSINE made its great success as a remedy for Rose Bugs, for which it is, so far as we know, the only effective preparation, but of course, the less resistant insects succumb still more readily to its deadly power, and therefore you have in

MELROSINE

The One Universal Contact Insecticide

offering all the convenience and economy of having on hand one preparation to combat various sucking insects. It is effective for most species of Plant Lice, Black Flies, Green Flies, Soft Scale Insects, Rose Leaf Hoppers, Saw Flies, Japanese Beetles, Thrips, Red Spiders, Aster Bugs, Mealy Bugs, &c., &c. New uses are being constantly reported, the dilution sometimes requiring modification for heavy attacks, or the more resistant species.

PRICE LIST OF MELROSINE

Gallon	Can.....	\$6.00	Quart	Can.....	\$1.75
Half-Gallon	Can....	3.25	Pint	Can.....	1.00
		Trial Size.....	50c.		

Above are Eastern prices by Mail or Express at purchaser's expense, or the Trial Size sent Postpaid for 60c.



For Sale By
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